

AMERICAN TOPICS

The Voters' Message: Performance Counts

In one television commercial, the Republican candidate for governor of Virginia, Wyatt B. Durrette, was shown in stern profile against the American flag, deceptively stabbing the air with his finger. In another, the Republican candidate for state attorney general, W. R. O'Brien, led his happy, healthy family in a frolic through the surf straight into the eye of the camera. Both candidates lost in this month's elections.

The Washington Post, suggesting that competence, rather than image or party, is the main concern of today's voter, quoted James E. Tierney, 38, who plans to run for governor of Maine after five years as state attorney general. "The old politics of the media consultants showing the guy walking down the beach in the surf with his family, or rolling on the lawn with his kids and his dog, doesn't make it any more."

Mr. Tierney is a Democrat, but he cited a Republican, Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey, whose decisive re-election pointed up the "nonpartisan politics today. Voters are looking for character, integrity, principles — and efficiency. That's been happening all over the country."

Short Takes

Work-related injuries and illnesses increased in 1984 for the first time in four years, by 11.7 percent, the largest jump on record, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The AFL-CIO labor organization blamed "Reagan administration policies of weak enforcement and deregulation." But Karl Kronebusch of the congressional Office of Technology Assessment said, "As plants pick up more activity and hire



NEW LOOK — California's chief justice, Rose E. Bird, 48, seen left at the time of her appointment in 1977, has refashioned her image. right. Controversial for voiding every death sentence she has considered, Miss Bird is to run for a further 12-year term in elections next year.

new workers, the injury rates go up."

Only nonsmokers need apply to join the 17-officer police force of Holden, Massachusetts. The requirement was ratified in a labor contract with current officers, 16-1. The last two smokers on the force have quit. Other American police and fire departments have stopped hiring people who smoke, but Holden is believed to be the first to write a nonsmoking clause into a union contract. Patrolman Donald Bell, shop steward for the policemen's union, said: "To ride in a police cruiser with a smoker for eight hours in the winter with the windows rolled up is uncomfortable."

After 40 years of frustration at not being allowed to fold their government checks, Americans are about to get some relief. Punch-card technology is being phased out in favor of checks made of lighter, foldable paper. Spindling and mutilating the checks can still render them invalid. But the Treasury Department, apparently relying on people's good sense, has retired that most famous of government warnings, "Do not fold, spindle or mutilate."

The Checker cab zoomed up Manhattan's Madison Avenue, catching green and then yellow lights and scattering pedestrians. The passenger, Leslie H. Ben-Zvi, told The New York Times that when a red light finally brought the taxi to a heart-stopping halt he remarked to the driver that some of the pedestrians had barely leaped clear of the vehicle. The driver turned around, saying, "Yeah, it's sorta like a video game."

Shorter Takes: A poll of U.S. college presidents rated Stanford first among major universities for academic excellence and Williams first among small liberal arts schools. ... With Ronald Reagan saying he wished people would stop referring to the Strategic Defense Initiative as Star Wars, his press spokesman, Larry Speakes, is pushing "Star Shield" as a substitute phrase. ... W. Ann Reynolds, the first woman chancellor of the California State University system, has had its motto changed from the Latin for "Man, Truth, Voice" to "Voice, Truth, Life."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Pact Allows Emergency Air Landing In Soviet

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK — The Soviet-American-Japanese civil aviation pact announced in Geneva sets up the first procedures for foreign airlines or other civil planes to make emergency landings in the Soviet Union, the chief U.S. negotiator of the agreement said.

Until now, airplanes in trouble over the North Pacific in areas closer to Soviet territory than to American or Japanese airfields have had no ready means for contacting the Soviet authorities for landing authorization.

"We have broken through a long-standing aviation barrier there," said Donald R. Segner, an associate administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

Equally important, he said, was the creation of procedures to help civil aircraft get back on course after having gotten lost or having strayed into another nation's airspace.

The pact was signed in Washington on Tuesday and was announced Thursday in the communiqué from the Geneva meeting. The document said that President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, viewed the development "with satisfaction."

The three-nation negotiations were undertaken after a Soviet jet fighter shot down a South Korean Boeing 747 airliner that had flown over the Soviet island of Sakhalin on Sept. 1, 1983. All 269 people on the jumbo jet were killed.

The Soviet government contended that the plane had been on an espionage mission. An inquiry conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organization found no evidence that the plane had been spying.

Mr. Segner said that all the technical details of new direct phone links between Soviet and Japanese air traffic centers and other improvements in communications had been worked out. He said the improved network was expected to go into operation in six to eight months.

Mr. Segner said that six to eight months would be required before implementation because time was needed for the installation of communications equipment and for the training of some Soviet technicians.

In accordance with worldwide practice, English will be the language for handling air-traffic problems under the pact.

A crucial element of the system will be a direct phone link between the air traffic control stations at Khabarovsk in the Soviet Union and in Tokyo. This will be backed up, Mr. Segner said, by telegraphic and radio links.

Direct telephone links between the Japanese center and the American traffic control center in Anchorage, Alaska, already exist.

It was from Anchorage that the South Korean plane, Korean Air Lines Flight 007, took off on a trip to Seoul along a standard flight path that passes near the Kamchatka Peninsula in the Soviet Union.

Instead of following the flight path, the plane began circling too far west soon after its takeoff, and it was hundreds of miles off course in Soviet airspace when it was destroyed by a Soviet jet.

Under the system in effect at the time, there was no procedure for contacting the Soviet civil air authorities to try to rectify the situation even if the crew, or the American or Japanese authorities, had known what was happening.

Soviet air traffic stations were not involved because the flight's intended course lay outside the airspace they control.

With the new system, Mr. Segner explained, the Russians can be rapidly notified of a navigation problem and a stray plane can be directed back to its proper route.

Similar assistance will be available for planes threatened by a breakdown or fire in flight.

Flights May Resume

The United States and the Soviet Union have reached tentative agreement allowing resumption of direct commercial airline flights between the two countries after a nearly four-year suspension, officials said Friday, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The agreement, clearing the way for at least four commercial flights a week by Pan American World Airways and the Soviet airline Aeroflot, was initiated by negotiators in Moscow, according to Transportation Department officials.

U.S. House Panel Clears Tax on Rich

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a stiff minimum tax on wealthy people and profitable corporations.

The measure would prevent many individuals and companies from taking advantage of tax breaks to trim their tax liability to little or nothing. It also would raise billions of dollars more than President Ronald Reagan's minimum tax plan.

After approving the measure Thursday night, the committee then began debating limits on deductions for business meals and entertainment, one of the few thorny issues remaining.

With the panel in the final stage of its six-month effort to revise the U.S. federal income tax system, the chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, called its package "the biggest reform bill in history" and a "massive improvement over present law."

Referring specifically to the minimum tax rules, he said, "The annual embarrassment about megacorporations that pay nothing will be a thing of the past."

In the letter, Mr. Rostenkowski said that his committee would approve a top tax rate for individuals two or three points higher than the 35 percent rate that the president has insisted upon. Mr. Reagan's two lower rates of 15 percent and 25 percent would be maintained, Mr. Rostenkowski said.

The committee intends to complete action on the tax bill and send it to the full House of Representatives by the end of this week. A House vote is expected by the middle of next month.

According to data compiled by the Internal Revenue Service, more than 250 taxpayers with income of more than \$200,000 legally paid no taxes at all and thousands more paid a negligible amount in 1982, the last year for which statistics are available.

Moreover, according to a private study, 40 major profitable corpora-

tions — including American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Boeing Co. and General Dynamics Corp. — paid no taxes last year.

The measures adopted by the committee on Thursday night would raise about \$40 billion from individuals over the next five years and about \$15 billion from corporations, according to the committee staff. That is about \$25 billion more than Mr. Reagan's minimum tax plan would raise.

Under the measure, taxpayers who take advantage of many tax preferences would have to calculate their taxes twice — once using the conventional method and the second time using the minimum tax method. In the second calculation, some of the tax preferences would have to be counted as income and a 25-percent tax rate would apply.

The minimum tax would apply when it was higher than what the taxpayer would owe under the regular method. As under current law, \$40,000 would be exempted from the minimum tax on a joint return.



PROTEST IN CHILE — An estimated 400,000 people gathered in O'Higgins Park in Santiago on Thursday. The rally was called by the Democratic Alliance, a center-left coalition, to demand the end of 12 years of military rule by General Augusto Pinochet.

Report Ties India to Unrest in Canada

By Herbert Denton

Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Canadian officials have said they are investigating charges that the Indian government has carried out illegal intelligence operations in Canada that may be linked to a series of violent incidents within the local Sikh community.

The Toronto Globe and Mail reported Thursday that Canadian officials believe Indian government agents have operated covertly here for more than three years and seemed to be working to discredit Canadian-based groups pressing for a separate Sikh homeland in India.

High Commissioner S.J.S. Chaturvedi, India's diplomatic representative in Canada, vehemently denied the report saying, "The whole thing to our mind is completely baseless and goes to almost being nonsense."

But a carefully worded statement by a Canadian External Affairs

Ministry spokesman, Sean Brady, did not specifically deny the accuracy of the report.

"We have made it clear on previous occasions that any improper activity by foreign representatives from any country which would interfere in the lives of Canadian citizens and residents, if confirmed, is inappropriate," Mr. Brady said.

"We continue to monitor these matters closely through the concerned agencies of the Canadian government, and we would take appropriate actions as required."

Another official statement, by the Royal Canadian Mounted Po-

lice, disputed only one part of the extensively detailed article.

The Mounties said there was no substance or foundation to the newspaper's assertion that Canadian investigators now believe that Indian government agents may have been responsible for both the crash of an Air-India jet off the coast of Ireland last June and the explosion on the same day of a suitcase at Tokyo's Narita airport.

Two baggage handlers were killed in Japan and all 325 passengers and crew died in the Air-India crash. Both the luggage that exploded in Japan and the Air-India flight had originated in Canada.

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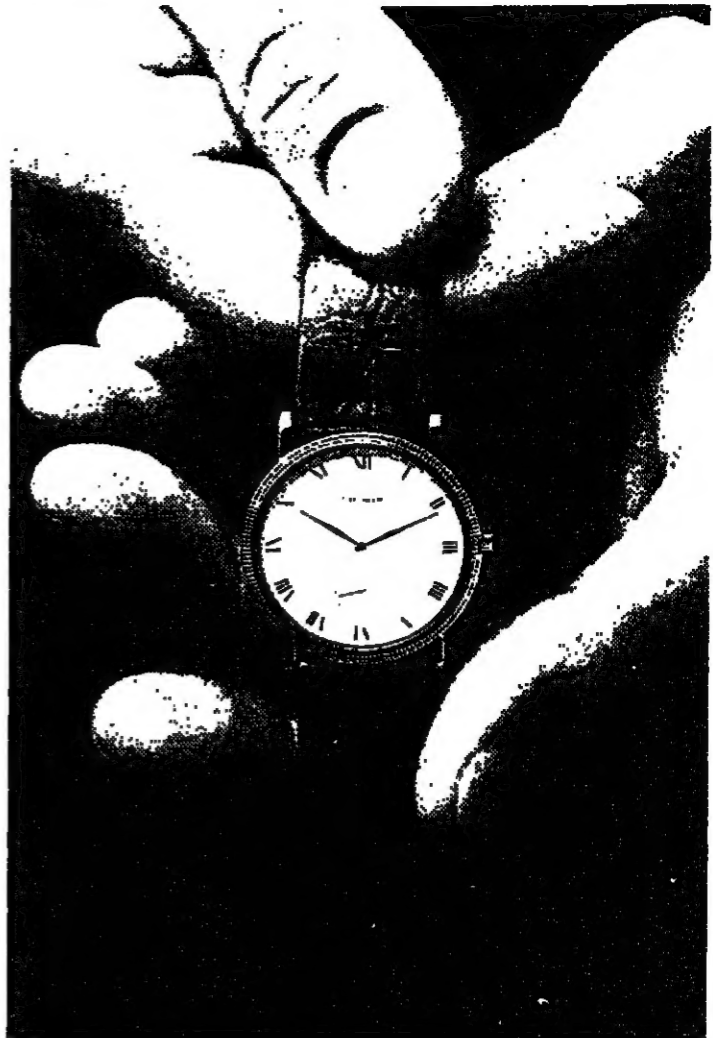
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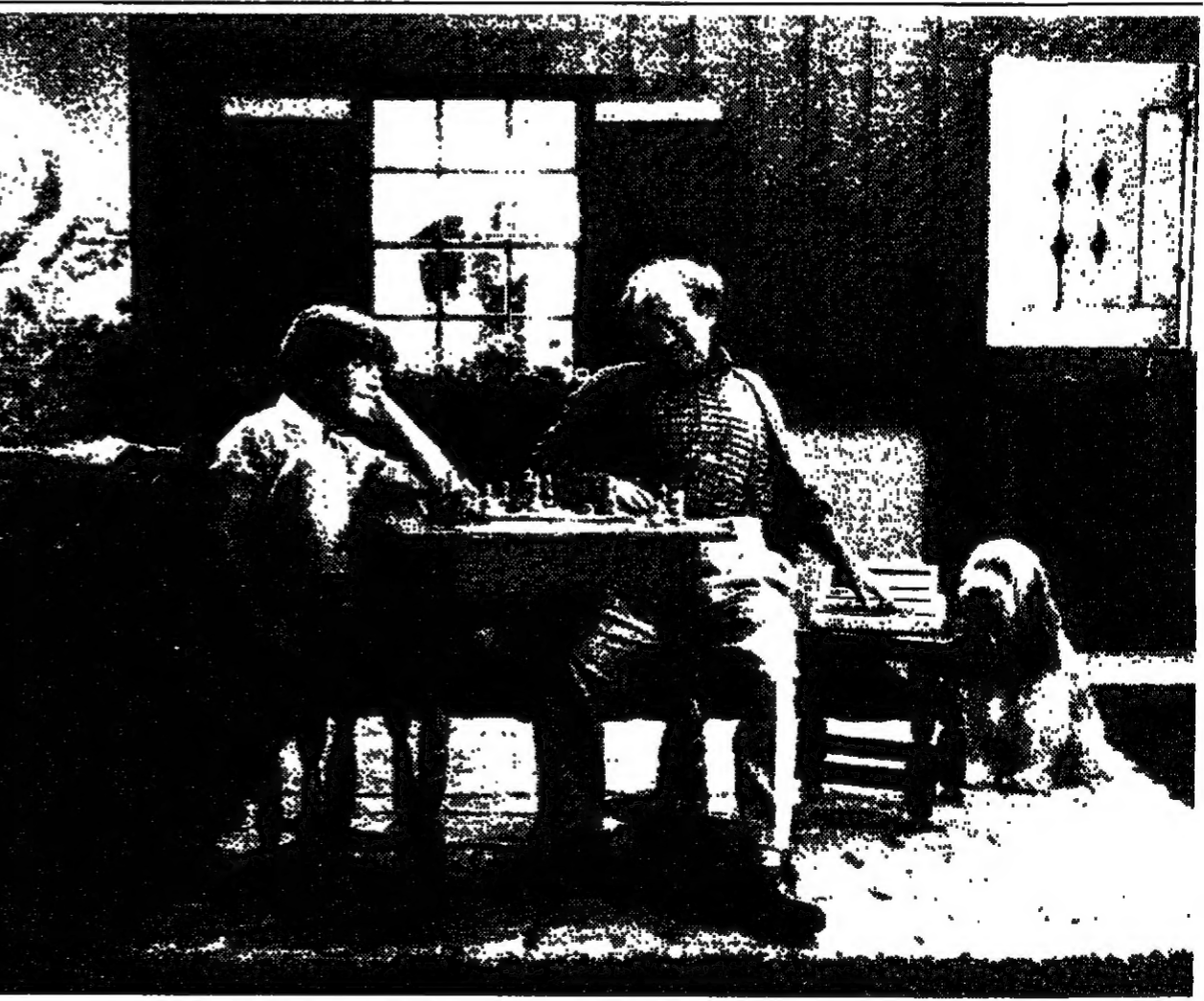
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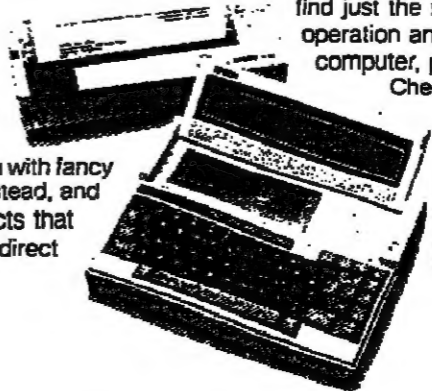
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Envoy Confers in Beirut With Hostages' Captors

Reuters

BEIRUT — The archbishop of Canterbury's personal envoy, Terry Waite, reported Friday a second face-to-face meeting with kidnappers holding four American hostages in Lebanon and "significant steps" in his efforts to win their release.

Mr. Waite said, however, that the hostages' situation remained very dangerous "and it really could end in disaster."

The meeting originally was scheduled for Thursday, but Mr. Waite, who was caught in heavy street fighting between Druze and Shiite Muslim militias in West Beirut, was forced to postpone it.

He also made a plea for the kidnappers of a Briton, Alec Collett, 63, a journalist seized last March while on assignment for a United Nations relief agency, to contact him and "let me know about his situation."

Mr. Waite repeated a plea to those holding four Frenchmen to release one whom they have said is gravely ill. He is believed to be Marcel Carton, a diplomat.

"It is cruel to further punish a sick man," Mr. Waite said.

He made his statement on the fourth day of his second recent visit to Beirut, and said he planned to fly to London on Sunday and then meet with U.S. church and government officials in New York.

Speaking as explosions from heavy street fighting rattled windows in his hotel lobby, Mr. Waite said he had met the wife and brother of two of the French hostages in Beirut.

Asked later if he had achieved the "major move" toward freedom for the Americans that he hoped for when he returned to Beirut on Tuesday, Mr. Waite simply said: "Yes."

When asked if he now was taking a message from the kidnappers to New York, he replied: "I have steps that I am going to take now. I believe it is possible that we can find a way out of this deadlock."

The shadowy Islamic Jihad organization holding the Americans is demanding U.S. pressure on Kuwait to free 17 Arabs imprisoned on bombing charges. Washington has replied that it will not deal with "terrorists."



Terry Waite, left, talking in Beirut with the brother of one of the French hostages.

Druze Take Some Areas From Shiites In Battle for Control of West Beirut

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Druze fighters drove Shiite Amal militiamen from sections of West Beirut on Friday in an attack supported by tanks. It was the third day of fighting between the two militias for control of the Muslim half of Beirut.

Police and hospitals reported at least 30 people killed and 200 wounded since the fighting started Wednesday.

The toll from the fighting on Friday, Lebanon's Independence Day, was expected to rise, since many bodies could not be recovered from embattled areas, police said.

Police said the Druze push gave the Progressive Socialist Party of Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, control of most of the Corniche Mazraa commercial thoroughfare, the seafont Raouche boulevard and the Hamra business district of West Beirut.

But pockets of Amal fighters held out in several buildings despite volleys of rocket-propelled grenades and 50-caliber anti-aircraft machine-gun fire.

Sunni Muslim fighters of the Mousabitoun — Arabic for ambushers — were reported to have joined forces with the Druze mil-

itiamen to fight the Shiite Amal irregulars.

For them it was revenge for a stunning defeat at the hands of the Shiites, who were aided by the Druze, in three days of street warfare in April.

Mr. Jumblat's fighters were locked in a floor-to-floor combat to dislodge the Amal militiamen from the unfinished 40-story Murr Tower building, the Shiites' most strategic stronghold in West Beirut, police said.

The Druze and Shiite militias have long been allied in a civil war against Lebanese Christians, but they frequently have fought each other for control of West Beirut. Friday's fighting was the heaviest since the two Muslim militias since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

In East Beirut, which is Christian, the 42d anniversary of Lebanon's independence from France was celebrated with a parade.

As the two Muslim factions fought on, Mr. Jumblat and the Amal leader, Nabih Berr, issued a joint appeal with the Syrian government of President Hafez al-Assad for a 10 A.M. cease-fire. They warned violators with "disciplinary

measures" but the plea was ignored.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon, a Sunni, and Grand Mufti Sheikh Hassan Khaled, spiritual head of the Sunni sect that makes up the majority of West Beirut's population of 900,000, issued separate appeals to Mr. Assad for personal intervention to stop the fighting.

"Make them stop bringing houses tumbling over the heads of their tenants," Mr. Karami said in a radio statement. "I plead with President Hafez al-Assad to do his utmost to save the people of Lebanon."

Radios reported several gasoline stations and apartment buildings on fire, with people trapped in basements. Puffs of smoke hung over many parts of the town.

The fighting began Wednesday when Druze gunmen tried to tear Lebanese flags from government buildings and raise their Progressive Socialist Party banner.

Reagan Says Talks With Gorbachev Have 'Moved Arms Control Forward'

(Continued from Page 1)

program for a space-based shield against nuclear missiles. The Russians have made SDI their chief target. Mr. Reagan used one of his longest private meetings with Mr. Gorbachev to explain his commitment to the missile defense system, but the president said Thursday night that he ran into deep skepticism by the Soviet leader.

"This discussion produced a very direct exchange of views," Mr. Reagan said. "Mr. Gorbachev insisted that we might use a strategic defense system to put offensive weapons into space and establish nuclear superiority."

"I made it clear that SDI has nothing to do with offensive weapons; that, instead, we are investigating nonnuclear defensive systems that would only threaten offensive missiles, not people," he added. "If our research succeeds, it will bring much closer the safer, more stable world we seek. Nations could defend themselves against missile attack, and mankind, at long last, escape the prison of mutual terror — this is my dream."

The president also said he had described to Mr. Gorbachev his idea of "open laboratories" to permit Soviet experts to see firsthand that SDI does not involve offensive weapons. Under this idea, Americans would get a look at Soviet research programs on strategic defense that Mr. Reagan said have been going on for "many years."

Mr. Reagan told Congress he "reassured" Mr. Gorbachev that if the U.S. research demonstrates "a defense against nuclear missiles is possible," then the United States would offer to share it with allies and Moscow in an attempt to "replace all strategic missiles with such a defense, which threatens no one."

Mr. Reagan said he told Mr. Gorbachev "that we are a nation that defends, rather than attacks, that our alliances are defensive, not offensive. We don't seek nuclear superiority. We do not seek a first strike advantage over the Soviet Union. Indeed, one of my fundamental arms control objectives is to get rid of first strike weapons altogether."

The president said he wanted to "give a push" to negotiations in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, and that both leaders will instruct the bargainers to "hasten their vital work." However, White

House officials said the negotiations would not resume earlier than scheduled in January, and Mr. Reagan offered no specifics about how the negotiations would be accelerated, as he and Mr. Gorbachev promised to do.

"We moved arms control forward from where we were last January, when the Soviets returned to the table," he said.

Mr. Reagan emphasized that he and Mr. Gorbachev had called for "early progress" on reducing nuclear weapons by 50 percent, although they still differed on which weapons should be cut, and that they wanted to "turn the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions."

Such a shift in emphasis could be an indication that both nations are ready to sidestep the deadlock over Mr. Reagan's strategic defense program and seek agreements reducing strategic and intermediate-range missiles.

Mr. Reagan, who has devoted his political career to criticism of Communism, said that there will be "enduring competition" between the superpowers, but he called for an end to the tension of recent years.

"Just as we must avoid illusions on our side, so we must dispel them on the Soviet side," he said, adding, "I have made it clear to Mr. Gorbachev that we must reduce the mistrust and suspicions between us if we are to do such things as reduce arms, and this will take time, not words alone. I believe he is in agreement."

"A new realism spawned the summit, the summit itself was a good start, and now our byword must be steady as we go," Mr. Reagan said.

"Where do we go from here?" he asked. "Well, our desire for improved relations is strong. We're ready and eager for step-by-step progress. We know that peace is not just the absence of war."

"We don't want a phony peace or a frail peace," he added. "We did not go in pursuit of some kind of illusory detente. We can't be satisfied with cosmetic improvements that won't stand the test of time. We want real peace."

Refraining from any direct criticism of Moscow on human rights violations, Mr. Reagan said he discussed it with Mr. Gorbachev as a "peace issue."

Geneva's Success: Process Wins Out Over Substance

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and alliance politics. But personal diplomacy often breeds high expectations. That, Reagan advisers were said to fear, could cause Americans to lower their guard, and it also could look as though the Russians had duped the president.

As for Mr. Gorbachev, he seemed to be searching for a way to be upbeat, although he did not get what he most wanted from the meeting: some limits on Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. Soviet officials said privately that they expected this but gambled on the pressures of summitry anyway.

Every sign pointed to the conclusion that Mr. Reagan did not convince Mr. Gorbachev of the virtues of space-based defenses, nor did Mr. Gorbachev persuade Mr. Reagan to abandon any of his programs to develop these defenses.

The joint statement issued Thursday masked this fundamental fact. It said they would work "to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on Earth."

But it called for "early progress" on developing common ground for cutting nuclear delivery vehicles by 50 percent and on moving toward an interim agreement on medium-range forces in Europe. Privately, Reagan administration officials made much of these points. But Mr. Gorbachev left no doubt in his news conference on Thursday that there would be no cuts in offensive nuclear arms without a ban on the development of space-based defenses.

The two sides were said to have struggled until early Thursday morning to see if they could draw up either joint or separate guidelines for negotiators. Some members of the American team were said to be seeking at least rhetorical common ground on defenses.

The leaders were bucking almost seven years of strained relations. The central issues were tough ones. Little was accomplished before the meeting, and there was little time during the talks to deal with complicated matters where there were basic differences.

From the outset, it was clear that neither leader wanted a failure. But neither seemed confident how to go beyond that and how to measure success.

The final, bare-minimum package involved expressions of disappointment by both leaders but no nasty statements. It also included a bundle of accords covering matters such as scientific and cultural exchanges and the opening of new consulates.

The most positive package could have harked back to the spirit of Geneva in 1955, where President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Soviet leader,

spoke of putting mutual relations on a new footing. But neither side wanted this level of optimism.

With respect to space-based defenses, the sides could have directed their negotiators in Geneva to focus where to draw the line between permissible research and banned development and testing. It could have tried to narrow differences about which forces on each side were to be cut. Some openings could have been found on regional issues. Principles for resolving the Afghan conflict, for instance, might have been established.

Breakthrough guidelines would have spoken of deep or 50-percent cuts in strategic forces but would have left undefined which forces would have been counted. The sides could have stated their desire to pursue a prompt and separate accord on medium-range forces but left blank what would be done about French and British nuclear arms.

They also could have repeated their statements to the effect that both would scrupulously observe the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, reaffirmed that the treaty restricted the parties to "research," but left undefined whether certain kinds of testing might be allowed under this rubric.

Such guidelines turned out to be far beyond the concessions either side was prepared to make.

Instead, the two leaders settled for a middle package. They restated where they have been for the last two months on nuclear arms and broke no new ground, by all accounts, agreeing only "to accelerate" the negotiations in Geneva. They stressed a procedural framework, including two more summit meetings and other high-level talks.

Once the two leaders set off on their own, it was not clear what would evolve, only that the tone and atmosphere would be upbeat. In one way, the positive personal chemistry opened doors, at least for those in the U.S. camp who wanted to move toward a better package. But the personal diplomacy generated uncertainty. One of the worst nightmares for professional diplomats is to see what they regard as their uninitiated boss going off on their own; they are never quite sure what was said and whether commitments were suggested that would run counter to policy or established interests.

The personal touch also shifted the focus of discussion away from substance and toward mood. This seemed to be Mr. Reagan's intent, to establish a sense of seriousness, to convince his counterpart of the administration's sincere desire for peace. Mr. Gorbachev seemed to be willing to go along.

U.S. Navy Analyst Arrested, Accused of Spying for Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

believe it's in the Walker category," he was referring to John A. Walker Jr., a retired U.S. Navy chief warrant officer, who, with his son, pleaded guilty this month to charges of supplying the Soviet Union with highly classified documents.

A U.S. magistrate, Patrick J. Attridge, ordered Mr. Pollard held without bail pending a hearing.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Harry A. Benner requested no bail because, he said, Mr. Pollard had traveled outside the United States twice in the recent past and "shows some intent to flee." He also told the magistrate that Mr. Pollard had "large amounts of money that he received for his offenses."

The United States already shares many of its important military secrets with Israel, although the Israeli government has lobbied quietly for additional access to certain intelligence information.

Israel has long been interested in acquiring weapons technology more advanced than the United States normally provides, and Washington's resistance to selling certain equipment to Israel has been a source of political maneuvering between the two countries. U.S. jet fighters sold to Israel, for

example, usually are transferred without some sophisticated devices involving electronic countermeasures.

The Israelis also have been denied certain military intelligence information they wanted from the United States. Israel has long lobbied for a ground station through which it could directly receive transmissions of photographs from U.S. spy satellites.

Israeli intelligence officials have said that Washington generally refuses to provide information on the Jordanian and Egyptian military, and that data on the deployments of armed forces in other Arab countries are given only after having been screened. As a result, the Israelis have long flown their own reconnaissance missions over Arab countries.

Israel Denies Involvement
The Israeli Foreign Ministry said Friday that "we don't have the slightest idea" about the matter of Mr. Pollard's arrest, but were investigating it, United Press International reported from Jerusalem. Israeli officials who asked not to be identified said that "such an activity, if it happened at all, is completely and totally opposed to our policy as far as the United States is concerned."

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DEATH NOTICE

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TOM, ex Pepsi-Cola Int'l. Cairo, passed over peacefully on Nov. 4, 1985 at his home in Herefordshire, after a long illness borne with extraordinary courage and determination.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. JARMA BENSINGER film actress of Beverly Hills, California, has just passed away. She had been married to Mr. R.E. Bensinger III formerly of Chicago, currently living in London. Mrs. Bensinger is survived by her three sons, John, Kerry and Tyler.

Sikh Party Leaders Resign

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Fifteen leaders of United Akali Dal, a radical Sikh faction in Punjab that broke away from the moderate Akali Dal party, resigned Friday to protest what one called the "dictatorial" attitude of the party leader, Joginder Singh. United News of India reported.

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Responsible for the work of the Planning Department in Exploration & Production, comprising studies on ADNOC Group strategies for the changing environment, and on optimisation/development of operations and facilities in the ADNOC Group Oil Operating Companies, integration of ADNOC and Operating Companies' work programmes and budgets, and monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation. The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Petroleum/Mechanical/Chemical Engineering or equivalent, with minimum 12 years relevant experience in the petroleum production industry including 5-6 years in a managerial or senior supervisory level.

SUPERVISOR - PLANS & PROGRAMMES COORDINATION

Responsible for the evaluation and consolidation of work programmes and annual plans of the ADNOC Group Oil Operating Companies (OPCOs) and integration of ADNOC Sole Risk plans for exploration, condensate and gas. Directs the appraisal of budgets and expenditure phasing. Monitors OPCOs' performance, identifies and analyses major problems, and formulates recommendations on course of action.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Petroleum/Mechanical/Chemical Engineering or equivalent, with minimum 10 years relevant experience in the petroleum production industry, including 4-5 years at a senior supervisory level.

SERVICE COMPANIES' COORDINATOR

Responsible for the review, analysis and follow-up of work programmes, capital projects, budgets and operations of assigned oil industry Service Companies in the ADNOC Group. He is required to see that ADNOC objectives for the Service Companies, particularly in relation to the petroleum industry in Abu Dhabi, are optimally fulfilled, and prepare review reports and recommendations for submission to ADNOC management.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Engineering with minimum 10 years experience in industry (preferably petroleum related) including 4-5 years experience in a senior supervisory level.

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Discovering The Art of Islamic Cairo

By Souren Melikian

FEW ARAB capitals of the Middle East have survived the turmoil of 20th-century events with their mosques, their palaces, the maze of their century-old streets, the gates that lead through the ramparts, even the fantastic necropolis sprawling beyond its limits.

Cairo has. Despite the quickening pace of destruction that threatens many mansions and mausoleums, it is the artistic Rome of the Arab world. Whole areas still stand almost as they did 500 or 600 years ago. The ancient Egypt of the pyramids is some miles away, not in the city that was founded by the adepts of Islam more than 1,000 years ago. Several of its monuments are as unique to Islamic architecture as Saint Peter's is to baroque art in Christian Europe.

There is no other mosque like the powerful square structure erected by Ahmad ibn Tulun in 879. Low walls enclose an outer courtyard beyond which emerge the higher walls of the mosque itself. Pierced by one long horizontal line of arched windows placed high above ground level, it looks like a fortress.

Small rectangular doors lead at wide intervals into its inner space, a huge courtyard surrounded by arcades, three aisles deep on one side, five on the other. Enormous piers with engaged columns in each angle support barrel vaults with ogee profile, a reminder that Gothic Europe borrowed not a little from the Islamic East, including the pointed arch. Stucco panels exquisitely carved with geometrical patterns once covered all the soffits, or undersides, of the arches.

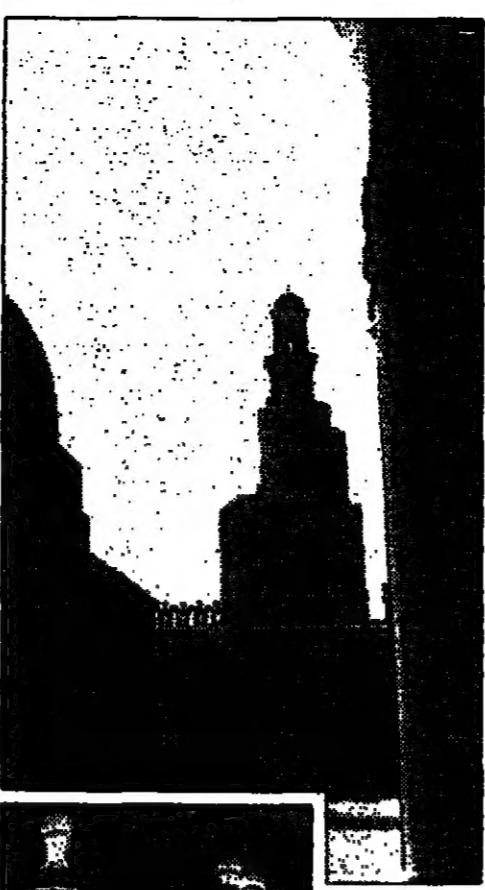
Several can still be seen, masterpieces of Islamic abstract design at its highest, strongly marked by the influence of Iran, as K.A.C. Creswell, the author of "Early Muslim Architecture," has pointed out. They do not lessen the impression of ascetic restraint nor did, probably, the panels of Kufic calligraphy carved in teakwood, some of which remain.

Progressing through the archways from one massive pier to another, one is reminded of the Islamic theme that the world is but a passage leading to light. Light, indeed, glazes intensely in the courtyard. Damaged more than 100 years ago and restored, the Mosque of Ibn Tulun retains its austere grandeur and invites meditation.

The later periods have left here and there a gem or two of abstract carving in wood and stucco. One of the most accomplished stucco *muqarnas* (a shallow niche indicating the direction of Mecca which Moslems face when saying prayers) was completed in 1094 A.D. In the 13th century, a *mihrab*, or preacher's chair that looks like a staircase leading to a domed platform, was carved with intricate geometrical patterns.

At the center of the courtyard, a domed monument built in 1296 over the ablution well looks like an exercise in solid geometry of surprising modernity. It

(Continued on Next Page)



Egyptian Ministry of Tourism



Major mosques of Cairo: Ibn Tulun, above, Al Azhar, below.

On Tour in a Land of Monumental History

By Scott MacLeod

CAIRO — Herodotus, that intrepid tourist from Halicarnassus, visited Egypt and loved it. Among other things, he marveled at how Egyptians snared crocodiles from the Nile by using pigs as bait. At one point, Herodotus commented: "I shall have a great deal to say because of the number of remarkable things which the country contains and because of the fact that more monuments which beggar description are to be found there than anywhere else in the world." This was 1,500 years ago.

To his credit, the Greek traveler-historian did not succumb to the pyramids. He explored the entire land, from the Nile to its outer deserts, as might a traveler today who is curious about Egypt's 5,000 years of civilization, from Menes, who united Lower and Upper Egypt, to the modern Arab nation of Nasser, Sadat and Mubarak.

Those who follow this route, particularly Americans, should, of course, be sensitive to the political

Herodotus did not succumb to the pyramids. He explored the entire land, from the Nile to its outer deserts.

tensions in the Middle East. During recent demonstrations in Cairo following the commandeering of the Achille Lauro, Americans were warned to stay away from universities, where anti-American sentiment was high. The State Department cautioned Americans then in Egypt to maintain a low profile, but it is not now advising against travel to the country.

Cairo fascinates as a 20th-century city. A quarter of the Arab people are found in Egypt, and a quarter of Egyptians are found in Cairo. Thousands are so poor that they make their home in a cemetery called the City of the Dead. Across town, some of the wealthiest men in the world gamble at ritzy casinos.

The quickest orientation to modern Cairo is the bazaar, Khan el-Khalili. Feshawi's coffeehouse at the gateway serves thick Turkish brew or mint tea.

Inside the marketplace, traders haggle in four or more languages over goods ranging from fine Egyptian cotton to cheap glassware imported from Taiwan.

Most people come to Cairo for its past. The Egyptian Museum near Tahrir Square houses the greatest collection of Egyptian antiquities.

On the second floor of the museum, in understated displays, are the treasures from the tomb of King Tutankhamen.

The pyramids of Giza and nearby Saqqara can be seen in the distance. Built 4,500 years ago, their size and geometrical perfection make them strangely powerful monuments. The half-man, half-lion Sphinx is there, too.

Often overlooked by visitors are Coptic and Islamic Cairo. Copts are Egyptian Christians and make up about 10 percent to 15 percent of the population. They are regarded as descendants of the pharaohs.

Egypt was one of the earliest lands to embrace Christianity, so the Copts had an important role in early Christianity.

Coptic churches are scattered around the country, and Coptic art, viewed at a special museum in old Cairo, represents a major contribution to Egyptian culture.

The Copts faded into the background with the emergence of Islam in the 7th century. Cairo has a splendid Islamic museum, but Islam is clearly a living religion here and the minarets of hundreds of mosques pierce the skyline.

To probe deeper into pharaonic Egypt, a 400-mile (648-kilometer) cruise up the Nile takes one to Luxor and the Valley of the Kings, where Tutankhamen's burial chamber can be viewed.

The area, known in ancient times as Thebes, was the capital of Egypt during the Middle and New Kingdoms.

All types of steamers transit the Nile, catering to a variety of tourists, from backpackers to the cocktails-before-dinner set.

Alexandria, more Mediterranean than Egyptian, is another world altogether.

This once-great city founded by Alexander — it has a fine Greco-Roman museum — looks and smells more like the seedy prewar metropolis of Lawrence Durrell's "Alexandria Quartet." Westward on the sea is El Alamein, where Montgomery won the battle that turned the tide of the North African campaign in favor of the Allies.

Further along is Marsa Matruh, an expanding resort city with some of the finest beaches in Egypt, attracting vacationers from all over the country.

From here, with special police permission, true adventurers can organize convoys across the desert 10 hours away to the oasis of Siwa, near the Libyan border, whose 10,000 inhabitants live in a bygone century and still speak Berber.

Alternatively, explorers can camp in the Sinai peninsula, a rugged triangle of territory cut off from the rest of Egypt by the Suez Canal. Sinai constitutes the joint border between Africa and Asia. In the midst of the mountainous desert is St. Catherine's monastery, which is run by Greek Orthodox monks.

It was built in 527 on the spot where God is believed to have revealed himself to Moses in the burning bush.

There are a variety of resorts on the Red Sea, notably at Hurgada on the Gulf of Suez and Sharm el Sheikh and Dahab on the eastern coast of the Sinai.

These are considered among the finest waters in the world for scuba diving; the brilliant coral formations and tropical fish are visible through the glasslike waters at 100 feet (31 meters).

For longer visits to Egypt, self-designed tours are recommended, although these can be planned in consultation with a travel agent.

On the other hand, for brief stays of a week or so, a group tour is the best value.



The columns of Luxor, above. A burial town at Minia, left.

Fred But/The Image Bank

At Luxor, Preservation Gains Time for Legacy of Pharaohs

By Jane Friedman

LUXOR — The clippety-clop of wobbly horse-drawn carriages along the Nile road gives this town in Upper Egypt a sleepy feeling. But nearby, Egyptian, European and American archaeologists are working hard to save its ancient remains.

From roughly 2000 B.C. to 500 B.C., Luxor was the religious and political capital of an empire that stretched from the Upper Nile to the Euphrates. The pharaohs built huge monuments here to themselves and to their god Amon, from whom they claimed their right to rule.

The bulk of the excavations in Luxor were carried out from the mid-19th to mid-20th centuries. They bared the magnificent temple of Luxor, the power base of the Egyptian kings, and the temple of Karnak, which was the residence of Amon. Both temples were built more than 3,000 years ago.

They also uncovered the huge tombs of the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens and the smaller tombs of nobles and workmen in which daily life and religious beliefs were recounted in detail.

The ruins of Luxor are the largest concentration of antiquities in the world and many have been preserved in original form and color so that they give a striking picture of the pharaohs.

The excavations show a highly ordered society in which kingship was regularly reconfirmed in elaborate rituals.

The magnificent frescoes and reliefs also show the human side of the pharaohs: Queen Hatshepsut, who dressed in men's clothes, pharaohs who scratched out the images of the kings who came before them and King Akhenaton, who threw out the cult of the gods and installed one god, Aton, although his monotheistic policy was reversed after his death.

Nevertheless, the scores of tombs and temples that have been excavated are in danger of extinction. The opening of the monuments has made them vulnerable to dust, sand, air and the abuse of the many tourists who visit them each year. Several tombs have already been closed to the public.

In addition, the Aswan High Dam, which became operational in 1968, has raised the underground water table, exposing the monuments to the erosive effect of salt in the water. Some of the water evaporates, but the salt crystallizes inside the monuments, causing pieces of rock to break off.

Dr. Lanny Bell, director of the University of Chicago's archaeological team in Luxor, said the monuments are deteriorating so fast that 75 percent of the objects in photographs taken of Luxor temple in 1988 no longer exist.

The tomb of Nefertiti, a wife of Ramses II, has become "one big salt bubble," he said, and it may never be opened again.

Hundreds of tombs and temples have not yet been excavated. They include the palaces of pharaohs and the tomb of Ramses II, which has not been touched because of its precarious construction and the danger it could pose to excavators.

Archaeologists today, however, are focusing on small excavations and on restoring and preserving the excavated legacy of the pharaohs.

At an area called Abu el Gat, an Egyptian team is excavating the homes of ordinary people from the time of Ramses II and earlier. The rise in the water table has made these ruins vulnerable. The Avenue of the Sphinxes, which ran from Karnak to Luxor temples, is also being excavated.

On the west side of the Nile, which was a huge burial ground probably because the sun sets in the west, the Egyptians are uncovering a large tomb that contained the mummies of Munto Enhat, a mayor of ancient

Luxor, and his wife. The tomb will be open to the public in two years.

A Franco-Egyptian team is responsible for restorations in the temple complex in Karnak, to which virtually every pharaoh of the New Kingdom added his offering to Amon and lesser gods.

The French discovered 14,000 stones that were part of a relief built during the time of Akhenaton and subsequently destroyed. They are now studying the stones for clues about Akhenaton's monotheistic cult.

They are also assembling a mass of stones originally built as a temple by Queen Hatshepsut, and later destroyed by her brother. The stones will constitute part of an open-air museum that is scheduled to open in the spring.

Included in this museum will be the chapel of Sesostris I, the oldest standing object at Karnak. The temple contains reliefs of Amon and of Amon Min, or Amon as fertility god, and shows how the god was transported by boat each year to Luxor temple for the king's reinvestiture.

The American team, led by Dr. Bell, from the University of Chicago's epigraphic survey, is continuing the work it began in Luxor more than 60 years ago.

The group is seeking to record the ancient monuments in drawings so that if some disappear, they will still be documented. At the moment, the team is working in Luxor temple to document and restore the wall built by King Tutankhamen around the massive colossus.

"Luxor temple is the largest standing monument of the reign of Tutankhamen after the heresy of Akhenaton and the destruction of Amon," Dr. Bell said. "It's crucial to the understanding of ancient Egyptian religion."

Although tourists may not have access to the excavations, they should see the following:

- The temples of Karnak and Luxor. Karnak temple, built as a homage to Amon, has been described as the Vatican of Ancient Egypt.

Luxor temple, as a seat of temporal and religious power, continued to attract attention even after the pharaohs. The half brother of Alexander the Great drew himself at Luxor in the garb of a pharaoh after Alexander's invasion of Egypt. The early Christians built churches inside the temple and the early Moslems built a mosque inside its walls. These monuments survive.

- A large selection of tombs on the west side of the Nile. The most interesting in the Valley of the Kings are those of Tutankhamen, Ramses VI and Amenhotep III.

The tomb of Tutankhamen, discovered in 1922, was the only pharaoh's tomb found intact. It contained the mummy and was full of gold-laden objects chosen by the king for his journey to the hereafter. Tutankhamen died young so that there was no time to build a huge tomb. But the paintings are very well preserved.

- Of 440 nobles' tombs that have been numbered, 12 are open to tourists. The tomb of Senmout, the chief gardener of King Amenhotep II, is in almost perfect condition.

In Deir el Medina, also on the west bank, archaeologists have excavated a village where pharaonic tomb builders lived. They found shards and papyrus, documenting in detail the workmen's lives.

The workmen's tombs are nearby. Only two are open to the public and they are worth seeing. The tomb of Senmout, who lived during the Ramesside period, around 1200 B.C., is probably the most beautiful. In it, Senmout imagines a paradise in which he and his wife are playing the lute. The tomb shows how pharaonic denizens looked and dressed at their best.

- The Museum of Luxor, well-lighted and pleasant.

(Continued on Next Page)



Detail of a wall at Luxor.

EGYPT

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Shopping in Cairo: Beyond the Bazaar, Artisans Are at Work

By Jane Friedman

CAIRO—The Khan el-Khalili, Cairo's huge medieval market with its labyrinthine alleys, lures Khan has become a well-trodden tourist attraction, its Egyptian handicrafts say it largely offers junk at high prices.

The Khan el-Khalili should be seen for its color and atmosphere, but those seeking the work of Egyptian artisans should look elsewhere.

As the Khan has turned to tourist fare, a group of entrepreneurs and patrons, dedicated to the revival of traditional Egyptian crafts, has opened shop in Cairo. Their boutiques offer the best in Egyptian arts and crafts, ranging from woodwork and brass to fine arts like sculpture and lithographs. The entrepreneurs believe that a cultural revival is one way to reinforce national identity and pride.

"Our work is a way of showing that there's something valuable in this country," said Ahmad Rabiya, an architect who makes traditional Egyptian furniture and bric-a-brac.

Mr. Rabiya is joined by a handful of other shopkeepers who believe that Egyptians must stop decorating in derivations of European styles and start appreciating their own furniture, and by extension their own heritage.

Mr. Rabiya and others are trying to bring back the Egyptian style that flourished from the 14th to the 17th century, a manner apparently influenced by the pharaonic, Roman, Coptic and Ottoman cultures. In those centuries, Egyptians lived in domed houses whose center was an inner courtyard. Windows were protected by beaded wooden screens and *mashrabiya* that allowed families to peer outside without being

seen. Furniture was close to the floor, with cushions. Brass lamps offered muted light.

All through the first half of the 20th century, Mr. Rabiya said, the upper classes of Cairo furnished their homes as if they were living in Paris. Then came two influences: the work of Hassan Fathi, an architect who sought to revive traditional Arabic style, and, in the mid-1970s, the influx of Western tourists eager to find Islamic artifacts.

The new shopkeepers were deluged by foreign connoisseurs. "The Egyptians began to know our work through the foreigners," Mr. Rabiya said.

Tourists will be disappointed to learn that, today, it is difficult to find real Egyptian and Islamic antiques, such as carved damascene chairs, antique *mashrabiya* screens, with wooden beads pieced together in geometric forms, and brass. Most were bought long ago by collectors and sent overseas. It is now illegal to trade in and export Egyptian handicrafts more than 100 years old.

So the boutique owners are trying to revive antique styles by commissioning local artisans to copy earlier centuries.

Mr. Rabiya specializes in *mashrabiya*. Six years ago, influenced by the thinking of Mr. Fathi, Mr. Rabiya decided to redesign his villa at the pyramids. He built the domes but could not find carpenters to construct the elaborate wooden screens for the windows. So he began to produce them himself.

Mr. Rabiya incorporates the screens into chairs, settees and mirror frames, and uses geometric Nubian motifs in cabinets. He manufactures large wooden tableaux etched with Arabic script from the Koran and much smaller tableaux, for about \$30 a piece, as mementos.

Shehira Mehrez, who operates two boutiques, is reviving traditional arts and crafts such as brasswork, wooden chests with mother-of-pearl inlay, cushions



In the Al Azhar market.

and fabrics. A visit to her boutique in the neighborhood of Dokki is interesting partly because the boutique is across the hall from Mrs. Mehrez's apartment, which was designed by Mr. Fathi. The apartment is a maze of connected rooms separated by wooden-bead screens.

Lella Fadel, with her boutique in central Cairo, is the mother of the traditional movement. Her shop, called Simouhi, opened 30 years ago. It is crisscrossed with objects, ranging from clay coasters etched with pharaonic designs, to bedouin jewelry, wooden screens, carved chests, lithographs and wall hangings.

"All our things are made by artists," she said. "I try to have what is beautiful."

Mrs. Fadel acknowledges that the current popularity of traditional Arabic objects reflects the search to reassert a national identity. But she also sells a relatively new Egyptian handicraft, the rug work done by peasants from the Wissa Wassef school, situated near the pyramids of Giza.

Today, the work of that school, which is widely copied, is acknowledged to be on a high level. The rugs can sell for up to \$1,000 apiece.

Ramesses Wissa Wassef, who was an architect, selected a few peasants in the village of Harrariya and taught them how to weave. For inspiration, he recounted pharaonic myths and other tales. Today, a dozen master weavers are producing tableaux, some of which hang in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

To see the Wissa Wassef carpets, which mostly depict village life and pharaonic tales in primitive style, a visit to the school in Harrariya is possible. Sophie Wissa Wassef, the architect's widow, has created a museum of the best carpets nearby. Carpets ranging from 50 Egyptian pounds (about \$37) to several thousand can be bought there.

Other boutiques of interest in Cairo are El Ain, which sells large brass and glass lamps, and Noshka, opened recently by Nadia Tewfik, a journalist whose hobby is Arabic decor. Aida Ayoub specializes in modern Egyptian art at her gallery near the pyramids.

A trip to any of these boutiques offers a combination of shopping and discussions on the Egyptian identity. These talks add what the tour guide can never offer: a feeling for Egypt today and what its educated elite feel about where the country is going.

"I want to talk to the tourists," Mr. Rabiya said. "I don't care if I sell to them or not, but I want to show them what we're doing here and why."

At the Beach: Fine Sand, but Few Amenities

By Fabienne Moullot

THE SAHARA has endowed Egypt with at least one asset — fine sand which, as it falls into the sea, forms miles of magnificent beaches.

Along the northern Mediterranean coast, on the shoreline of the Sinai peninsula and along the Arabian desert, there are about 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) of beaches.

Temperatures are high in spring and fall, and stifling in summer, and there is a total absence of rain in these seasons. For the moment, however, few of the beaches have any facilities, although there are numerous projects.

Those that have been carried through to completion are often of foreign conception: Soviet in the north, Israeli in the Sinai and French on the Red Sea.

The Egyptians themselves have tended to concentrate on the area around Alexandria. Among the Alexandrian resorts, the most famous is Agami, 12 miles from Alexandria and 120 miles from Cairo. The beach there is frequented by inhabitants of both cities taking refuge from the torrid summer heat.

But Agami's only assets are its ease of access, by the Desert Road from Cairo, and a relatively temperate climate. Otherwise, the resort lacks charm. Bordered by a few hotels and a multitude of villas, the beach is dirty and crowded, while the sea is often rough to the point of being dangerous.

To escape crowds and pollution, the vacationers go further west. And a first stop is Sidi Abdel Rahman, about 80 miles along the coast.

The resort consists of a single hotel, the Alamein, situated on a mile-long crescent of beach. It is an ideal spot for rest, solitude and swimming, and the sea is turquoise, limpid and warm.

However, the hotel, which dates from the pinnacles of the Russians under Nasser, is of an unmistakably Soviet style. Its reception desk is about as welcoming as a tax office and its indoor dining room lugubrious, with not even a glimpse of the sea.



A deserted beach west of Alexandria.

In addition, the food is poor. But that does not seem to trouble the customers, often Gulf Arabs happy to find that the bar is well stocked with whisky as they leave their Moslem lifestyles temporarily behind.

For families, the hotel has a number of bungalows, equipped with outdoor barbecues, which provide a more agreeable vacation solution.

For those in search of animation, the lonely coastal road, which is dotted with the rusted remains of World War II armor and is often prey to sandstorms, leads to Mersa Matruh, the last town before the Libyan frontier.

On the beach just to the west of Mersa Matruh, the Hotel Beas Site is the most pleasant in the area and perhaps in all of Egypt.

Owned by a couple of Greek origin, it is reminiscent of a good family pension in Europe and contrasts favorably with the impersonal hotels of the major chains that are to be found elsewhere in Egypt.

The staff, smiling and efficient like their bosses, are mainly students who arrive for the vacation season.

Light and cheerful with bright green shutters, most of the rooms have a small terrace giving onto the sea. In the dining room, large bay windows open out on the Mediterranean and good-quality buffets are available at every meal.

The beach is clean and well equipped with deckchairs, parasols, pedal boats and wind-surfing boards, as well as an instructor.

The Beas Site is full throughout the season, particularly during the Moslem fasting month of Ramadan when many Alexandrians and Cairenes, presumably Christians, descend to escape the rigors of Islamic tradition.

A few miles further west are the most beautiful beaches of Egypt's Mediterranean coast. They are almost always deserted.

Right at the other end of the Mediterranean coast, at Al-Arish, the capital of North Sinai, is Egypt's only beach lined with palm trees. Several simple restaurants are well situated by the beach and serve Arab *mezze*, or hors d'oeuvres, kebabs and grilled fish, but no alcohol. A Marriott hotel is being built.

Sinai's other main beach resorts, to the south, are Sharm el Sheikh and Nuweiba.

The road that links the two must be among the most picturesque in the world. It passes through the Sinai desert, past rocks that slip through all imaginable shades of ochre and red. Every twist in the road brings a scenic surprise.

The Israelis started developing the area shortly after the 1967 Middle East war, when they occupied the area.

Nuweiba, an oasis, has retained the appropriate characteristics. Its single hotel, composed of very simple bungalows on the beach, is set among a garden that rises out of the sand.

The standard of comfort is not high, the food uninteresting and served indoors in a barefaced dining room. But these are minor considerations. The scenery is so grandiose that it demolishes any worries about creature comforts.

Behind Nuweiba stretch the rust-colored mountains of Sinai, which rise to 8,500 feet (2,600 meters) at Mount Saint Catherine. Across the sea, an equally spectacular landscape, the mountains of Saudi Arabia, is clearly visible.

But the main treasure is below sea level. The Gulf of Aqaba possesses one of the most varied collections of corals, brightly colored fish and other marine life in the world.

Sharm el Sheikh has the same assets, but it has been spoiled by an ugly modern infrastructure. For the Israelis, it was above all a military base, and they made few efforts for tourists.

The Egyptians plan to develop the area but have done little since they recovered all of Sinai in 1982 under the Camp David peace accords.

In the early 1970s, Sharm el Sheikh was desert and little more. Protected by the Israeli Army, the rare vacationers were lodged in tents and served frugal plastic-wrapped meals.

Later, concrete took over and rarely with taste, detracting from an otherwise superb beach and hinterland.

Still on the Red Sea, but across the Gulf of Suez, lies Ain Sukhna. About 50 miles from the city of Suez, it is a 90-minute drive from the capital and a favorite with Cairenes.

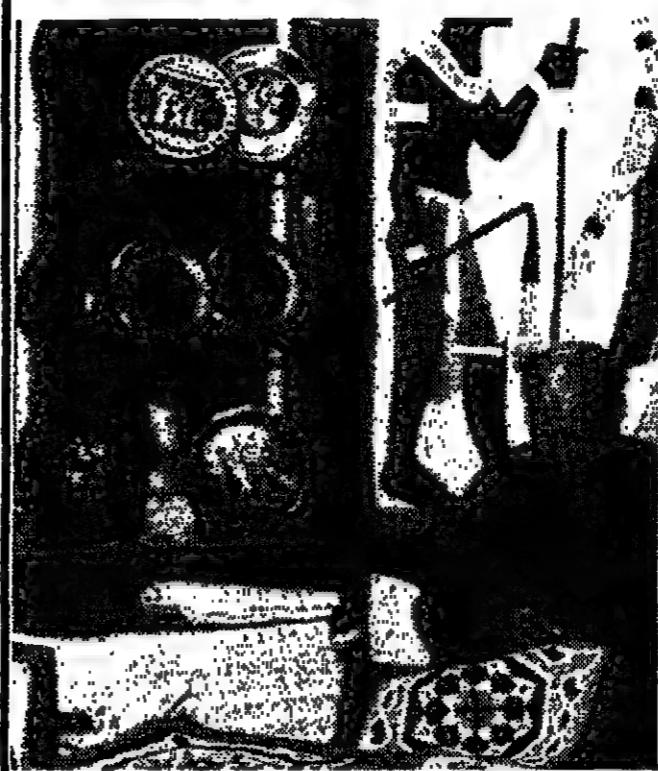
The beaches have no hotels, there are no nearby towns and only campers can stay overnight.

But visiting Ain Sukhna can be perilous. Since the 1973 war, the area has not been completely cleared of mines and it is essential to check for danger notices and to avoid beaches cordoned by barbed wire. Early this year, four British children were killed when they triggered a mine while playing in the sand.

Further south, 240 miles from Suez, Hurghada is an established vacation resort with a Sheraton and Club Med. With its own airport and highway linking it to Upper Egypt, it is a favorite with foreign tourists seeking a few days of sea and sun after trekking round pharaonic tombs and ruins.

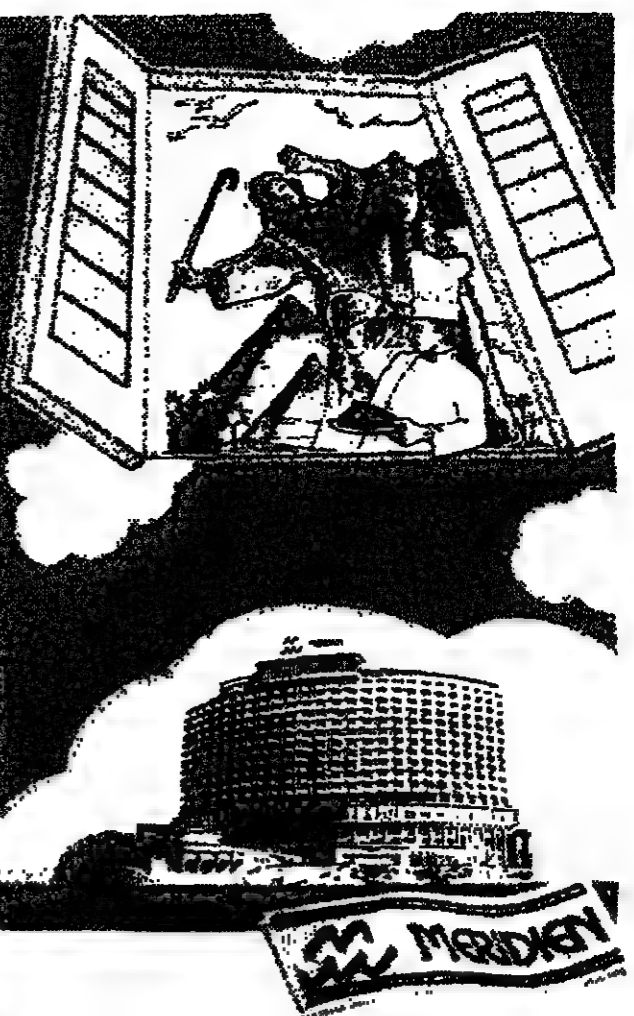
The coast on both sides of Hurghada is undeveloped and set against spectacular mountains. The beaches stretch as far as the eye can see but, here again, it is advisable to watch for danger signs because of mines.

Hurghada is a major skin-diving resort and the town has a marine museum and aquarium showing most of the varieties of fish to be encountered in the wild. Several small islands just a short trip away by Sheraton or Club Med boats harbor the area's best corals, inhabited by fish of all shapes, sizes and colors.



A crafts shop in Cairo.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Boeing	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
General Electric	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Merck	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
McDonald's	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Procter & Gamble	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Wendy's	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Yum!	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2
Transp	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2
Utilities	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2
Comp	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2	146 1/2

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Diaries				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.
146 1/2	+ 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2	146 1/2

NYSE Diaries				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 25
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2	146 1/2

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. Volume	Prev. 4 P.M. Volume	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2	146 1/2

Dow Average Hits Another High

NEW YORK — Stock prices finished higher Friday in active trading with the Dow Jones industrial average breaking a record for the third time this week.

The Dow Jones averages of 30 industrials rose 2.06 to an all-time high of 1,464.33, surpassing the previous high set the day before. For the week the Dow jumped 29.24 points.

Broader market indicators rose modestly. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.12 to 116.24, establishing a new high. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index also moved higher, climbing 0.11 to a new record of 201.52. The price of an average share rose three cents.

Advances outnumbered declines 950-622 among the 2,024 issues traded at 4 P.M.

Big Board volume totaled 133.75 million shares compared with 150.32 million shares traded Thursday.

"The market seems to be defying the law of gravity," said Charles Comer of Oppenheimer & Co. He said that while there was not a lot of follow-through buying on Thursday's dramatic 23-point advance, that could be a healthy sign.

Many market participants expect stocks to retreat moderately after the recent succession of sizable gains. Mr. Comer noted, "The difficulty is that you don't want to get out too early," he said.

"The market is still quite strong," said John Burnett of Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette. "Despite a somewhat easier bond market, stocks are continuing to chug along."

Mr. Burnett and other analysts said they believe that some correction is in store, but the extent and nature of a move down is open to question.

T-Bond Yield Off Sharply

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department sold \$6.76 billion of 30-year bonds Friday at an average yield of 9.93 percent, down from 10.66 percent at the last auction on Aug. 15. It was the lowest interest rate for 30-year bonds since Aug. 15, 1979, when the rates averaged 8.91 percent.

The department said that it received bids totaling \$14.8 billion for the bonds, which were sold at 99.460 percent of par, or face value, with a coupon rate of 9 percent.

It could just involve some selling in the transportation sector or in stocks, such as financial issues, that have enjoyed especially strong moves up, Mr. Burnett said.

Baxter Travenol Laboratories was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 14. Its shareholders approved the \$3.8-billion merger of American Hospital into Baxter Travenol.

Tesco followed, losing 3/4 to 34 1/2. Westinghouse was third, adding 1/4 to 46 1/4.

Pennzoil jumped 3/4 to 62 in heavy trading. Sterling Drug climbed 3/4 to 39 on rumors Pfizer might acquire it or that the company might be interested in a leveraged buyout. Pfizer had no comment. Pfizer fell 1/4 to 50 1/2.

Among actively traded blue chips, AT&T lost 1/4 to 23 1/2. Union Carbide advanced 1 1/2 to 62. Sears climbed 3/4 to 38 1/2. Calumet (ex-dividend) jumped 1 1/2 to 136 1/2 and American Express rose 1/4 to 49 1/2.

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg.
146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	+ 1/2

(Continued on Page 14)

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
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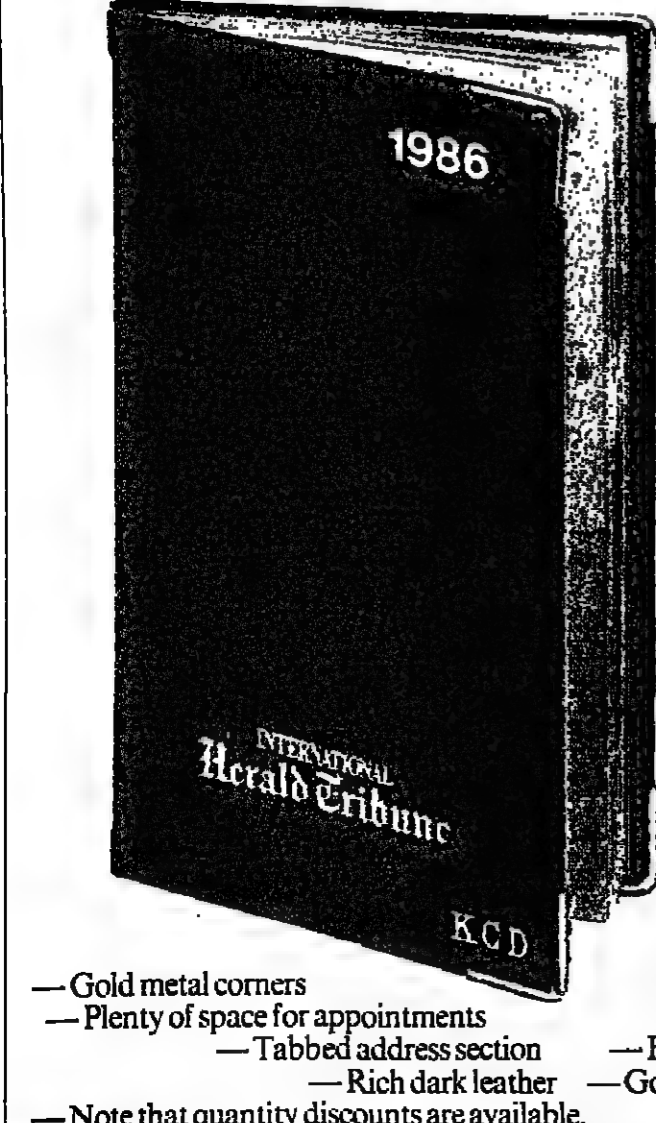
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Bank of N.Y. Borrows Large Sum From Fed

NEW YORK — The Bank of New York said Friday that it borrowed a "large sum" Thursday from the Federal Reserve's discount window because of a computer breakdown at the bank that left it short of funds to meet its clearing-house obligations.

Rumors in the credit markets put the size of the bank's loan from the Fed at \$24 billion. A spokeswoman for the bank declined to specify the size of the loan.

The bank specializes in clearing securities transactions for a host of banks. According to the market sources, the bank was unable to transfer between \$20 billion and \$30 billion in credit market instruments Thursday. One source put the figure as high as \$60 billion.

The wire problem and the reserves injected into the banking system by the discount window borrowings has left the Fed funds market awash with liquidity, economists noted. After closing Thursday at 7 percent, funds fell to 6 percent Friday afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Nov. 22, 1985

Not all fund quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds based on issue price.

The market symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (b)—bi-monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

ALMA MANAGEMENT	ALMA MANAGEMENT	ALMA MANAGEMENT	ALMA MANAGEMENT
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ACROSS

1 Oh! in Oshatz
2 Nimbly
3 Expectant
4 father, often
5 Third Reich
6 bid
7 Hind
8 Salk target
9 A poplar
10 Hamlet or
11 Romeo
12 North: bids a
13 minor suit
14 Pitcher and
15 catcher
16 Llama's
17 relative
18 Asian festival
19 Matter-of-fact
20 Kwa language
21 Plow man
22 John
23 Petitioned
24 It precedes
25 upson
26 Cause
27 Dullard, in
28 spades
29 East:
30 challenges
31 North's bid
32 Abstract being
33 Twelve or
34 thirteen tricks
35 Rink org.
36 These run high
37 Hoof sound

DOWN

1 She saved
2 Thesus
3 Across
4 Dewhurst
5 Auxiliaries
6 Swiftly
7 Post Ridge
8 Cubit
9 Moroccan
10 mountain
11 range
12 "A tutor who
13 the flute
14 Covenant
15 Tennis term
16 Like a tail
17 Drench
18 Promising
19 Kaplan or Kortner
20 Dodger
21 Enhance
22 Wilbrand's
23 discovery

Bidding With The Bard

By Caroline G. Fitzgerald

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOWN

18 Generation
19 By means of
20 Kid, jazz
21 trombonist
22 Bridge
23 essential
24 French painter
25 Odilon
26 Severe critic
27 City SE of
28 Stuttgart
29 They pull
30 skiers
31 point
32 (center of
33 interest)
34 Mrs. Irving
35 Berlin
36 Secretive
37 Symbols
38 "The Man
39 song
40 Addict

DOWN

45 Busybody
46 Like Father
47 Initials on a
48 warship
49 Canals
50 Lawful forger
51 Revises or
52 recalls
53 Display
54 Midway
55 attractions
56 Characteristic
57 style
58 Comical
59 blanket-lover
60 Equivocators
61 Previous to this
62 Bk. sizes
63 Western
64 Kind of
65 physician

STORMY GENIUS: The Life of Aviation's Maverick, Bill Lear
By Richard Rashke. 401 pages. Illustrated. \$19.95.
Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO most of us, Bill Lear was the developer of the Learjet, which seven years after his death is still the world's best-selling executive airplane. But to the industry that directly benefited from his restless, inventive mind, he was known for having contributed more to the safety of flying than any other man of his era.

This is ironic, because, according to Richard Rashke's breezy biography, "Stormy Genius," the inventor was not in any other respect the sort of person to put safety first.

As someone to work for, he was irascible. As a

BOOKS

colleague, he was impossible. As a husband, he could be counted on to cheat. As a father, he could be counted on for nothing. Irrational, hysterical, sometimes suicidal, he lived at breakneck speed and died with a project on the boards that would eventually lose \$260 million. Yet because of the more than 150 designs and inventions this high school dropout patented, airplanes can make their way confidently through the blackest night and set themselves down gently on runways.

Rashke, whose previous books include "The Killing of Karen Silkwood," describes dramatically the major achievements of Lear's life, including the development of car and airplane radios, the automatic direction finder, the autopilot system and the Learjet.

Within these acts, there are many scenes. In a typical one, Bill Lear barely makes the 1947 deadline for an autopilot he promised the U.S. Air Force. The Air Force says, "We're prepared to give

you an order now for your C-2 autopilot for our new jets." Bill Lear says, "But the autopilot won't fly the jets. But if you give me a month, I'll redesign it so it will."

A month goes by. Lear comes up with a new design. In the meantime, the Air Force decides to place the order elsewhere because it didn't like the fact that Lear's servomechanism, or electronic control device, used a triple servo instead of a single one. Lear gets wind of this and redesigns it over the weekend. On Monday they meet and the Air Force tells him it has decided to go with a single servo. "We have a single servo now," says Lear. "I have it right with me." "Well, it probably won't work in the autopilot," says the Air Force. "Then let's take it to the lab and hook it up," says Lear. It works perfectly and Lear wins a billion-dollar contract.

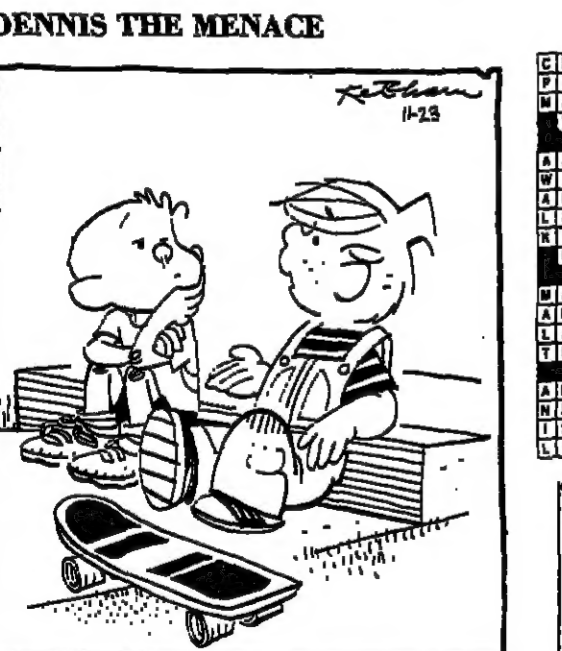
There is a fair amount of gossip. Lear's fourth and last wife, Moya, whom he addressed as "Mommie," grew so exasperated with his womanizing that she once chased him around the house with a pair of scissors, threatening to castrate him. Later, resigned to his philandering, she kept a needlepoint on which she put the names of the girlfriends she knew about.

Lear had an overpowering mother who alternately praised and damned him and always tried to keep him away from other women. "Away from her he felt there wasn't a thing he couldn't do. Near her, he felt almost helpless."

He was, in short, a kind of American archetype. The wonder of him doesn't lie in understanding him, but rather in contemplating the force and determination with which he got things done. The one moment of reflection that this fast-paced biography inspires is when a public relations firm pronounces Lear "not a good businessman," an egomaniac, "an eccentric scientific genius" who is just as well removed "from the day-to-day management of the company."

One feels a momentary flash of anger at the spectacle of the business establishment rejecting one of its most creative forces. But Lear thrived on that sort of rejection.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Nov. 22
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	358.25	+1.75
Brussels	229.25	+1.25
Frankfurt	222.25	+1.25
London	2,245.00	+10.00
Paris	1,140.00	+5.00
Stockholm	1,140.00	+5.00
Switzerland	2,245.00	+10.00
Vienna	1,140.00	+5.00
Zurich	1,140.00	+5.00

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Switzerland	2,245.00	+10.00
Vienna	1,140.00	+5.00
Zurich	1,140.00	+5.00

WEATHER

Region	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Europe	10-12	4-6	W 10-15	Partly cloudy
Asia	10-12	4-6	W 10-15	Partly cloudy
Africa	10-12	4-6	W 10-15	Partly cloudy
Latin America	10-12	4-6	W 10-15	Partly cloudy
North America	10-12	4-6	W 10-15	Partly cloudy
Middle East	10-12	4-6	W 10-15	Partly cloudy
Oceania	10-12	4-6	W 10-15	Partly cloudy

